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tested not the loss of memory as such, but merely the fading of the memory after-image" is surely inaccurate.

The book as a whole is a decided step in the right direction—away from generality and technicality, and towards concrete facts and their specific application. It is probably the most practical text-book of educational psychology that has yet appeared. W. S. FOSTER.

An Elementary Study of the Brain, Based on the Dissection of the Brain of the Sheep. By EBEN W. FISKE, A.M., M.D. Illustrated with photographs and diagrams by the author. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1913. pp. vi, 133. Price, \$1.25, net.

The book is an elementary laboratory manual for a special course in biology. The first two chapters orient the student in the comparative (phylogenetic and ontogenetic) anatomy of the brain. The third to ninth chapters contain directions for the dissection of the sheep's brain and descriptions of the structures to be studied. Physiological and psychological aspects of brain-formations find mention in various places, but they receive greatest attention in the summary, chapter X. Here we find a discussion of the central representation of the senses in the lower animals and man; the direct and indirect paths of conduction from the sense-organs to and through the cortex are traced; and the human brain is broadly interpreted in terms of its history and functions. One can only wish the chapter were less brief and schematic.

The author follows a good rule in giving the etymology of the technical terms which beset the beginner in brain-anatomy and brain-physiology. Unfortunately, however, he has not submitted his derivations to a philologist, with the result that he often falls into error. *Protoplasm* should be derived from Gk. *proto-*, first, and *plasma*, something formed. *Ontogenetic* comes from Gk. *on (ont-)*, being, and *genetikos* adj. of *genesis*, generation. There is no Latin word *bi* for two, or *quad* for four; and the forms *bigeminus*, *quadrigeminus* are themselves Latin. The Gk. infinitive *phyein* is transitive; and the forms *hypophysis*, undergrowth and *epiphysis*, excrescence are already Greek. *Pellucidus* is a Latin adjective. *Cineria* should be *cinerea*. *Arachnoid* represents the Gk. *arachnoeides*, not *arachne*. *Chiasma* is itself a Gk. word, and there is no Gk. verb *chiozein*. The Gk. word *eidos* does not mean *like*, and the word *arche* does not mean first. Instances of this sort could be multiplied, and show a carelessness that is sadly out of place in a scientific manual.

The simplicity and clearness with which the difficult subject is presented are worthy of praise. The photographs and diagrams are numerous and excellent. There is a bibliography of twelve titles. W. S. FOSTER.

Palaeolithic Man and Terramara Settlements in Europe. By R. MUNRO. Being the Munro Lectures in Anthropology and Prehistoric Archaeology in connection with the University of Edinburgh, delivered February and March, 1912. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1912. pp. xxiv+507.

The first and larger portion of this volume (pp. 1-287) deals with the material remains, and the culture and civilization, of the palaeolithic races of Europe. The object of the Munro foundation is "to popularize prehistoric methods and research, and to stimulate the inquiring faculties of intelligent persons to pursue the subject on

account of its inherent interest to the civilized races of the present day." The style of the lectures is therefore popular, and the illustrations are lavish. We begin with introductory chapters on the "epochs" of the Stone Age, on the methods of cave-exploration, and on chronological problems; then follow discussions of the fossil remains of palaeolithic man found in the various European countries, with a special chapter on *Pithecanthropus erectus*. The sketch of culture and civilization deals, in the main, with the artistic phase of prehistory, though we read incidentally of tools, weapons, clothing, cooking, etc.; other sides of folk-psychology, such as the question of the domestication of animals, the evidence of magical and religious practices, and so forth, are left for later lecturers. In a chapter on the transition from the palaeolithic to the neolithic status, the author makes less than certain other authorities have done of the completeness of the change: "I am not aware," he says, "of any evidence which actually negatives the idea that the Quaternary men of Europe survived till the arrival of the Neolithic tribes, and that both races continued to live amicably in the same neighborhood and ultimately amalgamated with each other."

The lectures furnish a very useful compendium of information,—though the reader will wish, at times, for a more incisive handling of detail, and for the banishment of references from text to footnote. The material is brought up to date: it is not the author's fault that no account is given of the Piltdown skull, probably the most important discovery of the kind hitherto made in England (*Nature*, December 19, 1912).

The remainder of the book (pp. 291-476) has a more restricted topic: it deals with the *terremare* or "marl beds," first found in the valley of the Po, which proved on examination to be the remains of villages of the Bronze Age, groups of huts supported on piles and fortified by moat and earthen rampart. The *terramaricoli* were apparently lake-dwellers who had crossed the Po and carried the habit of pile-construction with them. Dr. Munro traces the relation of these invaders to the Neolithic hut-builders and cave-dwellers of the same region. His view is that the original invasion occurred from the Danubian valley, by way of Croatia, Carinthia and N. E. Italy; that the newcomers reached the Po valley in the period of transition from Stone to Bronze (certain settlements in the Lake of Garda were inhabited up to the beginning of the Iron Age); that they moved westwards along the left bank of the Po, and crossed it, to found *terremare*, near Vadiana; and that presently, moving south, they took possession of the native villages and occupied their hut-shelters, thus giving up the *terramara* habit. A concluding chapter describes structures analogous to *terremare* in other European countries.

These lectures, which were also delivered on the Dalrymple foundation at the University of Glasgow, are again abundantly illustrated, and are accompanied by a complete bibliography.

The Physical Basis of Music. By A. Wood. Cambridge, University Press; New York, G. Putnam's Sons, 1913. pp. iv-163. Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature No. 55. Price, 40c., net.

This little book gives a clear account of the elementary physics of sound, so far as concerns the production of musical tones. For psychology it relies wholly upon Helmholtz' *Sensations of Tone*, and must therefore be pronounced out of date.